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INFORMATION REPORT

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the Baltic Military District

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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This report contains information on Soviet troops and military installations in the Baltic Military District.

Comments

1. [redacted] the 16th Gds Rifle Div, now probably the 16th Gds Mecz Rifle Div, is fairly definitely believed to be stationed in Chernyakhovsk. [redacted] in addition, a 30th Tank Div and a 31st Gds Rifle Div are located in the Chernyakhovsk area. However, there has been no credible confirmation of these two divisions.

2. There are no indications as to an infantry unit with the numerical designation 62 in the Vilnyus area.

3. No 16th Tank Div or XVI Tank Corps was identified in World War II.

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Attachments

1. **List** of Soviet troops and supply installations in the Baltic Military District.
2. Sketch with legend of installations in Vilnyus. @

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Town	Date	25X1	Installation	Location	Occupation	25X1	Remarks
Chernya- khovsk (54-37N, 21-40E)	1947 to [] 1949 25X1	[]	Barracks installations of 10 to 12 old German brick buildings and numerous houses in the area of the town.	Near a former agricultural school, pinpoint location not specified.	1. [] one tank division whose superior headquarters were said to be stationed in Kaliningrad (54-38N, 20-30E), Siauliai (55-55N, 23-20E), and Vilnius (54-38N, 25-15E), were located in the town prior to May 1949. A division headquarters was observed in the former agricultural school. From 80 to 100 T-34 tanks, some of which were fitted with muzzle brakes, were parked in a storage area outside the town and on plots covered with gutted buildings. The rifle divisions were predominantly equipped with motor vehicles, including armored scout cars; also animal-drawn vehicles were seen. Infantry units, whose strength ranged from company to battalion, were frequently observed marching through the town. No information on the organization and equipment of the individual units was available. (1)	The population of the town consisted almost exclusively of Soviet citizens. [] most male residents were members of the Soviet Army.	

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2. Also, a transport unit of about 100 trucks, which were driven partly by soldiers and partly by civilians, was located in the town. The vehicles were stored in the open and on plots covered with destroyed buildings.

3. A newly constructed officers' mess was located east of the castle on Tilsita ul.

4. The loading of ammunition boxes and shells, packed in baskets, was frequently observed at a church near the railroad station.

5. Personalities of the units included Major Masarov, director of PW and Soviet labor employment, and Major Shumskiy, commanding officer of the PW camp.

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25X1 1948 to 1949

Barracks installation with a street frontage, about 1,200 meters long, including an eastern section, the former Infantry Barracks, consisting of four- or five-story red buildings; a western section, the former Artillery Barracks, consisting of white buildings; and administration buildings

Northern sector of the town, on the north-west side of the road leading from the vehicle bridge, north of the castle in the direction of Gusev (54-35

The extensive barracks compound was occupied to capacity by infantry and artillery units prior to 1949. The infantry units were equipped with horse-drawn vehicles. Rifles, sub-machine guns, light machine guns, heavy machine guns, light mortars, motorized radio sections, and engineer squads carrying AT mines were observed. The artillery units were motorized.

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and garages located at the rear of the two sections. Enclosed partly by an iron lattice and partly by a brick wall.

they mostly numbered about 150 troops, occasionally even 1,000 to 1,500 troops. On these occasions, they were equipped with guns of 70 to 80 mm, without muzzle brakes, and guns of another type, of a caliber of about 120 mm, with muzzle brakes and longer barrels; the guns were towed by 3-axle Studebaker trucks. A number of guns were permanently stationed at the training grounds located northeast of the town.

Barracks installation, about 300x80 meters, of 6 multi-story brick buildings and smaller side-buildings and garages; it is bounded by an iron lattice along the Angerapp River and by a brick wall in the east.

East of the race-course located on the north-eastern bank of the Angerapp River. The barracks installation was occupied by a tank unit, whose troops wore epaulets with tank insignia. T-34 tanks, covered with tarpaulins, were stored between the barracks buildings. Tanks of the same type, mounting guns with muzzle brakes, were observed in the training grounds too. The number of vehicles observed did not exceed 30-40.

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Barracks installation, with a street frontage of about 1,000 meters, of numerous four- or five-story red brick buildings and side-buildings; it is enclosed by an iron lattice.

Eastern sec- In the fall of 1948, the bar-
tion of the racks installation seemed to
town, on the be occupied to capacity;
north side
of the for- A headquarters was
mer Hermann located in three or four similar
Goering- buildings, opposite the instal-
Strasse. lation.

25X1

Barracks installation, formerly quartering a reconnaissance batta-
lion (?), of large, gray-stuccoed build-
ings.

On the Occupation not identified.
western peri-
meter of the
town, sev-
eral hun-
dred meters
west of the
castle.

Billets of several small white houses with red roofs.

East of the Occupied by a headquarters command-
town, be - ed by one-armed General Yanovskiy.
between the cen- His staff included Major Spinkov.
etery and Judging from operations, the head-
the Angerapp quarters was the post headquarters,
River. to which also the Angerlinde Kol-
khoz was subordinate.

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Vilnyus
(54-38N,
25-15E)

1944 to

1949

1. Barracks installa-
tion, of two multi-
story brick buildings,
about 120x30 meters,
and several cantonment
buildings, 50 meters
long, in a park-like
woods.

Northeast- An officer candidate school
ern sector was located in the instal-
of the city, lation after 1946. The num-
adjoining ber of troops observed
the Vilya practicing drill and march-
River to ing out of the installation
the west. was estimated at 500 men.
The officer candidates wore
epaulets with two parallel

The city seemed to
be occupied by a
great number of
troops. All
barracks installa-
tions were alleg-
edly jammed with
soldiers.

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golden cross stripes. When marching out of the installation, they carried rifles, submachine guns, map cases, and survey equipment.

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2. Barracks installation, with a street frontage of about 500 meters, of 4 old brick buildings, about 80x25 meters.

Between the castle and the street, along the Vilya River.

Occupied by an infantry unit prior to the fall of 1948; subsequently unoccupied prior to the spring of 1949.

the same installation was still unoccupied in 1949 after its reconstruction. 25X1

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3. Barracks installation, of two multi-story brick buildings, five or six cantonment buildings, about 50 meters long, and one motor vehicle repair shop, about 100 meters long; enclosed by a brick wall, two meters high.

About 1,000 meters north-east of the castle.

Occupied by an AAA battalion of two batteries of AA guns of about 70 to 80 mm and one battery of trucks mounting AA guns of a caliber of about 20 mm. The guns were only observed at practice. From 10 to 15 vehicles were regularly stored in the motor vehicle repair shop.

4. Barracks installation, of three three-story brick buildings, arranged in the shape of a U open toward the west.

East of the barracks installation quartering the AAA unit, on the opposite side of the street.

Occupied by a motorized infantry unit estimated at two battalions. The entire number of motor vehicles observed in the yard between the buildings ranged from 200 to 300 and included three-axle trucks equipped with seats, jeeps, and motorcycles with sidecars.

In connection with the classification of PW labor, the barracks installation was referred to as Headquarters No 62. (2)

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When marching out of the installation, the troops riding the trucks and the motorcycles were observed carrying only submachine guns.

5. Barracks installation, of one multi-story brick building, enclosed by an iron lattice supported by a concrete base.

On the northern bank of the Vilya River, about 400 meters north of the castle. Occupied by a tank unit prior to 1947 and apparently by an infantry unit after 1947.

6. Barracks installation, of several old multi-story brick buildings with some stables behind them; enclosed by a board fence.

Adjoining the installation described under paragraph five to the east. Occupied by a tank unit prior to 1947. Part of the installation was occupied by a motorized infantry unit estimated at one regiment after mid-1948. From 70 to 80 trucks, equipped with seating boards, were observed in parking areas all the time. Captured German equipment was stored in the stables in 1947. Shipments of clothing and equipment of every type, excluding weapons, came in by truck columns for months.

7. Barracks installation of three multi-story brick buildings, about 100 meters long and arranged in the shape of an U open

Adjoining the installation described under paragraph six to the north.

Occupied by a motorized infantry unit after mid-1948. About 150 motor vehicles, namely, three-axle trucks and motorcycles with side-cars, were stored in the

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toward the south;
enclosed by a wire
fence.

8. Barracks installa-
tion of one large multi-
-story building enclosing
an inner courtyard.

About 1,000
meters south-
west of the
castle, on
Pylimo Street.

parking area. The strength
of this unit was estimated
at one regiment.

On the reconstruction of the
installation in early 1948,
the installation was oc-
cupied by an MVD officer can-
didate school consisting of
300 to 400 trainees.

all
trainees were Lithuanians.
They wore blue epaulets with
two golden cross stripes.

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Prior to
1947.

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9. Barracks installa-
tion of four brick
buildings, about 50x20
meters.

On the northern
bank of the
Vilya River,
about 2,300
meters west of
the castle.

Heavy AA guns, stored in the
open, were not observed in
the barracks area in 1947.

Prior to
late 1948.

25X1

10. Barracks installa-
tion of not less than
15 brick buildings, about
80 meters long, about
ten wooden huts, and
one water tower; enclo-
sed by a double barbed-
wire fence, two meters
high.

On the northern
perimeter of the
city.

A division headquarters was
located in one of the build-
ings. According to Soviet
soldiers, it was the 16th
Tank Div. Hq. A tank unit,
estimated at not less than
one regiment, whose troops
wore black epaulets with
tank insignia, was located
in the installation.
Numerous T/34 and JS tanks
were observed to be stored
in the yards and sheds and
under shed roofs. (3) A
fuel dump with drums and
about 20 tank trucks was
located in the northern
section of the installation.

In connection
with the clas-
sification of
PW labor, the
detail in ques-
tion was refer-
red to as the
16th Tank Div.
(3)

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Late 1948

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11. Barracks installation of four old four-story buildings including two equipped with towers visible from afar; enclosed by an iron fence supported by a concrete base.

Northern sector of the city, several hundred meters west-northwest of the barracks installation mentioned in paragraph 7. Occupied by an MVD unit, whose troops wore blue epaulets and blue caps with red bands. Only limited traffic was observed in the installation.

1946 to 1949.
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Billets of reconstructed buildings, arranged in square shape and enclosing a courtyard, an old installation, with 3 three-story structures in the section fronting Pylimo Street, and lower buildings in the rest of the installation.

About 1,000 meters southwest of the castle on the intersection of Pylimo Street and Traku Street. Occupied by an MVD officer candidate school, commanded by a colonel. About 20 instruction officers, who wore blue-bordered epaulets and caps with red bands, belonged to the school. The trainees were organized into two classes of about 150 men each and were trained for 2 years. The troops, 50 percent of which were Lithuanians, were assigned to the school as recruits, wearing civilian clothes. When the courses of instruction were finished, they were transferred as sergeants to MVD offices in Lithuania. Training almost exclusively consisted of indoctrination and only occasionally included drill with and without rifles in the inner courtyard. The trainees were to be commissioned as officers after serving one more year with an MVD office. Besides the courses for officer candidates, there were also short four-to six-week courses for officers holding ranks up to captain. The officers were selected from the whole of Lithuania.

Siauliai
(55-57N,
23-20E)

1945 to the spring of 1948.

25X1

Billets of one brick building.

Central sector of the city,

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a. The Sixth Soviet Gds Army Hq was located in the building. The commander-in-chief of this army, Lt. General Koshevoy, was replaced and transferred to a Moscow military academy in the spring

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of 1948. Adjutant of the headquarters was Colonel Popov; [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] two brigadier generals whose names were unknown. The army was subordinate to a command agency in Riga (56-55N, 24-05E), whose commander-in-chief was four-star General Bagramyan. b. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] a command agency was located in Kaliningrad; [redacted] units equipped with T-34 tanks and armored scout cars were stationed in Sovetsk (55-05N, 21-55E); [redacted] infantry units were in Chernyakhovsk (54-37N, 21-40E) and Gusev (54-36N, 22-13E); [redacted] rocket launcher units were in several barracks installations in Klaipeda (55-43N, 21-07E); [redacted] units equipped with heavy pieces and rocket launchers were in Kleibethen near Klaipeda; [redacted] units equipped with tanks were in Taurage (55-15N, 22-17E); [redacted] a command agency in Vilnyus, a command agency in Lepaya (56-32N, 21-00E), and a command 25X1

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Daugavpils
(55-53N,
26-32E)

25X1
1948

25X1

AAA positions.

On both banks of the Dvina River, near the railroad bridge northwest of the city.

agency and engineer units in Ventspils (57-24N, 21-35E) c. In the spring of 1947, Marshal Budennyi and another Soviet marshal, who had arrived from Moscow by bombers, were picked up at the Riga airfield by General Koshevoy.

In April 1948, a total number of eight AA guns of 70 to 90 mm caliber were placed in roundish excavations, surrounded by revetments, at both ends of the railroad bridge. The crews were accommodated in cantonment buildings, only the roofs of which projected above the ground.

Riga
(56-55N,
24-05E)

25X1
1949.

25X1

Billets of cantonment buildings, washrooms, wooden administration buildings, garages, and workshops; enclosed by a wire fence with watchtowers.

On the western bank of the Dvina River, on a dead branch of the river between the pontoon bridge and a wooden bridge leading over the Dvina River farther to the north.

a. From May to December 1949, the billets were occupied by an infantry unit subordinate to a division, whose billets were also located on the western bank of the Dvina River, several hundred meters west of the railroad bridge. The division was commanded by a general, who frequently entered the billets of the infantry unit.

The PW crew was referred to as the 244th Regt. (h)

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b. A colonel was in charge of the regiment; personnel of the regimental headquarters included two lieutenant colonels and one major who acted as regimental executive. The entire number of officers living in the billets was estimated at 40 to 50. The number of EM ranged from 200 to 600 men. The EM wore red epaulets.

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c. The unit was equipped with rifles and light machine guns. The troops had gas masks with corrugated hoses. The unit was equipped with light, animal-drawn vehicles and about ten trucks.

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d. Two companies carrying field equipment were frequently observed marching out of the billets for marksmanship training, which was held in a terrain northwest of the billets. About 30 troops relieved the guard detail, with a band playing daily.

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Occupied by a naval officer candidate school attended by 300 to 400 trainees. of-
ticer candidates underwent special instruction at this school after several years of practical training. The age of the trainees was estimated at 20 to 25.

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1947 to
1948

1. Barracks installation of one five-story brick building, about 150 meters long and stuccoed.

Southeastern sector of the city, on Moscow Street, opposite a penicillin factory.

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1947

25X1

2. Barracks installation of one five-story brick building, about 150 meters long, one smaller administration building, and one washhouse; enclosed by a brick wall.

On the eastern bank of the Dvina River, near the export harbor.

The installation was occupied by a naval school, staffed with about 30 naval officers and commanded by a captain. About 400 trainees, 14 to 18 years old, underwent preliminary training here for several years in preparation for naval officer school. Subsequently, they were to be transferred to sea units. Training included drill with rifles, practical instruction at engines and vessel models, as well as indoctrination in various fields. Material tests and hydraulic experiments were performed in a small laboratory.

25X1 1947 to 1948

25X1

AAA positions.

On both sides of the large railroad bridge across the Dvina River.

Prior to June 1948, two permanent AAA positions with a total number of four AA guns of 37 mm equipped with pivot-type mounts were observed at both ends of the railroad bridge over the Dvina River. Women wearing uniforms were occasionally observed among the four-man crews. The emplacements were covered with grown grass for camouflage reasons.

Ogre (56-48N, 24-35E)

25X1

1949.

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Billets of about 20 stuccoed, wooden buildings, several wooden cantonment buildings serving as billets, kitchens, washrooms, and storehouses; enclosed partly by a wire fence and partly by a board fence, equipped with watchtowers.

Southern sector of the town, between the Paerogre railroad station and the Ogre River.

Antifa School No 2040 was located in the billets prior to December 1949. As early as the 13th course of instruction, all buildings were reconditioned.

It was planned to quarter a Soviet engineer unit in the installation on the conclusion of the course. The capacity of the billets was estimated at one battalion.

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Town	Date	Installation	Location	Data on installation	Remarks
Kovno (54-53N, 23-55E)	1947 to 1948.	Ammunition depot of not less than 30 ammunition storage sheds, one headquarters building, one kitchen and mess building, and one stable housing 24 horses and seven tractors; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, two meters high.	East of the main railroad station in a park-like terrain grown over with large old trees which was hard to survey.	Ammunition of various calibers, including mortar ammunition, was seen in one of the ammunition storage sheds. Incoming shipments came from the nearby freight yard and were made by truck. The unloading business was exclusively done by troops wearing black epaulets.	
Vilnius 25X1	1944 to 1949	1. Supply depot, about 1,500x1,000 meters, of numerous wooden sheds and excavated bunkers of various sizes, irregularly dispersed and located between trees; equipped with a railroad spur and enclosed by a double barbed-wire fence, two meters high.	About 4 km south-west of the city, between the Vilnya River and the Vilnius-Grodno (53-38N, 23-41E) railroad line, pinpoint location not specified.	The installation was referred to as an army depot by the Soviet depot headquarters. The items stored in the depot included engineer equipment such as pontoons, assault boats, and bridge equipment; signal equipment such as telephones, switchboards, and field wire; rations such as preserved foodstuffs, oats, and barley, partly packed in sacks and partly unpacked; riding and driving equipment such as horseshoeing material; clothing of every type; and miscellaneous equipment such as field kitchens, mess kits, and leather utensils. No weapons were observed.	

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2. Fuel depot, an old installation, destroyed during the war and reconstructed by 1947, of 15 to 20 tanks, eight to ten meters long, four or five meters in diameter, horizontally installed semi-underground; of one pumping station; of one motor vehicle repair shop; and of two brick buildings, about 20 meters long. Equipped with a railroad spur with ramps, and enclosed by a double barbed-wire fence, two and one-half meters high.

On the southern edge of the freight yard, about two km southwest of the main railroad station.

- a. Army and MVD units were supplied from the depot referred to as GGM. Fuel was picked up in drums and by tank trucks. Incoming shipments were exclusively made by tank cars, which were emptied directly at the pumping station.
- b. The motor vehicle repair shop consisted of one workshop, about 100 meters long. In 1948, about three tanks and 15 trucks were being repaired in the shop at a time.

c. The area of the fuel depot was overgrown with trees. The installation was guarded by troops.

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Prior to
1948

3. Tank spare parts depot of several single-story storage sheds, about 50 meters long; equipped with a railroad spur and enclosed by a board fence.

In the area of the freight yard; pin-point location not specified.

In connection with PW labor classification, the depot was referred to as CBS.(5) From 200 to 300 tank engines, packed in boxes about 150x120x120 cm which were inscribed with Russian letters, were stored in the depot. Tank components observed included tank trucks fitted with steel plates; bogie

The PW Camp formed a compound with the supply depot described in paragraph four.

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			and driving wheels of various types; small disk-shaped bogie wheels and large bogie wheels with stamped spokes; track-supporting rollers, about ten cm thick; armor plates, 40 cm square; engine components such as shafts, cylinders, and gears; and small parts of every type.		
Summer of 1948	25X1 []	4. Ration supply depot of one multi-story brick building, about 100x60 meters; equipped with a railroad spur and enclosed by a board fence.	In the area of the freight yard, pinpoint location not specified.	In connection with PW labor classification, the ration supply depot was called OBS.(9) In the summer of 1948, the depot was filled to capacity with preserved rations, flour, fat, and spirits. It was guarded by troops.	
1947	25X1 []	Motor vehicle repair shop of one U-shaped building, covered with a sheet-metal roof.	On the northern bank of the Vilya River adjoining the road bridge, located 1,000 meters north-west of the castle.	The motor vehicle repair shop included a lathe shop, a machine shop, a forge, an engine-washing plant, and an assembly shop. First of all, tank engines were overhauled. Military motor vehicles were also repaired. From 60 to 80 motor vehicles, including 20 to 30 tanks which needed repair, were stored in garages.	
Daugavpils (55-53N, 26-32E)	25X1 [] 1948	25X1 []	Gas mask depot of six single-story brick buildings, about 80 meters long; equipped with a railroad spur.	Northern sector of the city; pinpoint location not specified.	In February 1948, about 30 trains, of 18 to 20 cars each, arrived at the depot. Old German gas protection equipment

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was loaded unpacked; whereas Soviet equipment, almost exclusively unused and including gas masks with hoses, anti-gas paulins, rubber gloves and gas-protective clothing, was packed in boxes. The damaged items were singled out and shipped away again.

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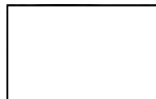
a gas mask depot located about three km north-east of the city [] referred to as oil depot [] The depot consisted of about ten storehouses, with not less than six being occupied to capacity with protection equipment.

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25X1

1947 to []
1949

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Tank repair shop, about 400 x 300 meters []

Eastern sector of the city, west of the Vairogs railroad car factory.

From 30 to 40 damaged tanks were observed in the area of the tank repair shop all the time. Single tanks were regularly test driven on the streets near the installation. All the vehicles observed were T-34 tanks, equipped with guns without muzzle brakes and rod antennas. Judging from the noise of the engines, the work force, which consisted of both male and female workers, was working also at night.

Riga
(56-55N,
24-05E)

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Installations in Vilnius

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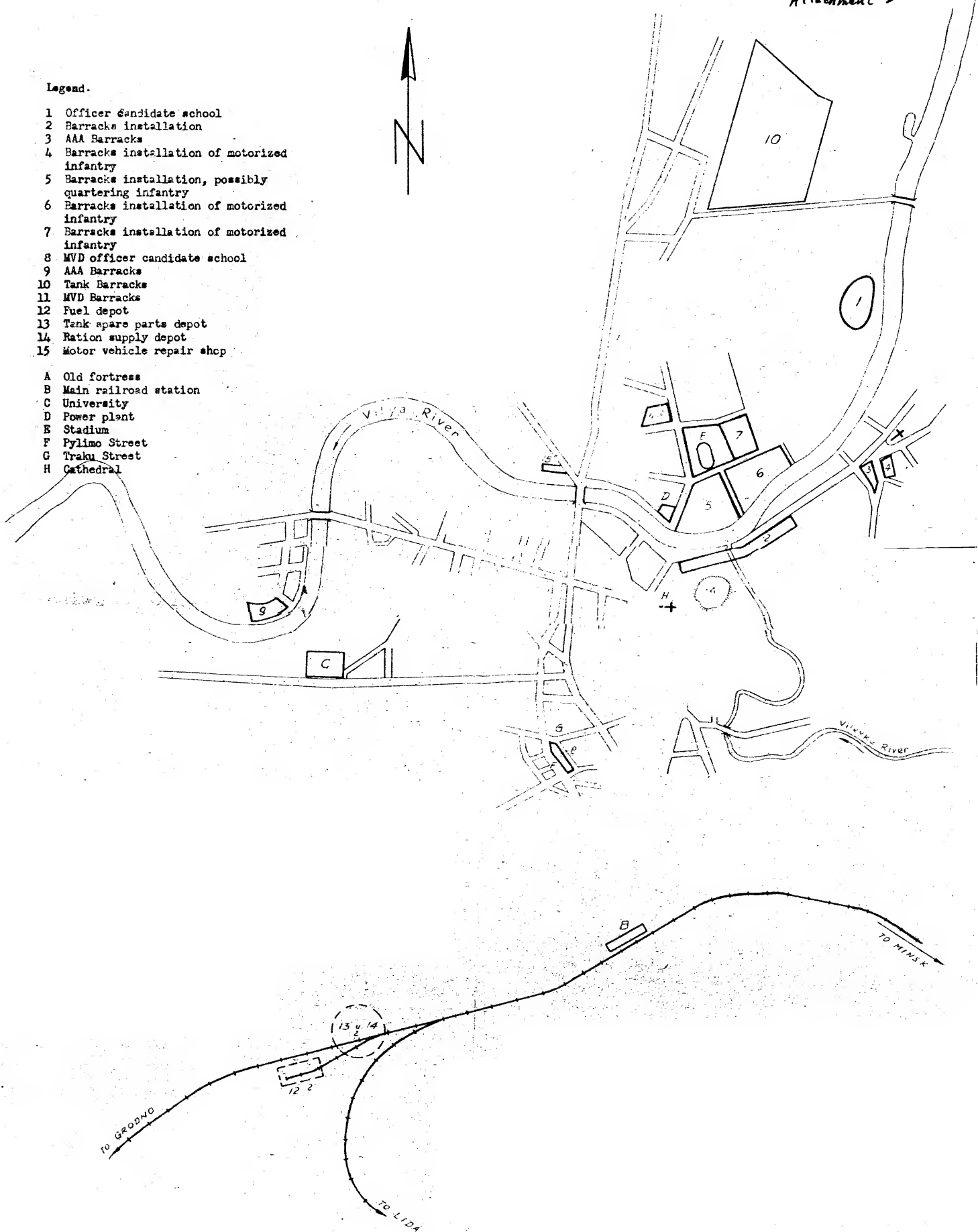
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Attachment 2

Legend.

- 1 Officer candidate school
- 2 Barracks installation
- 3 AAA Barracks
- 4 Barracks installation of motorized infantry
- 5 Barracks installation, possibly quartering infantry
- 6 Barracks installation of motorized infantry
- 7 Barracks installation of motorized infantry
- 8 MVD officer candidate school
- 9 AAA Barracks
- 10 Tank Barracks
- 11 MVD Barracks
- 12 Fuel depot
- 13 Tank spare parts depot
- 14 Ration supply depot
- 15 Motor vehicle repair shop

- A Old fortress
- B Main railroad station
- C University
- D Power plant
- E Stadium
- F Pylimo Street
- G Traku Street
- H Cathedral



Scale 1:15,000